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Removal of the Remains
OF
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
FROM
Peach Point Cemetery
IN
Brazoria County, Texas
TO
State Cemetery, Austin, Texas
October 18 to 20, 1910

COMPILED BY GUY M. BRYAN, Jr.



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Houston, Texas



STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Taken from an Ambrotype.

REPORT

Of Joint Committee of Senate and House Representatives to the Legislature of the State of Texas.

Hon. A. B. Davidson, President of the Senate, and Hon. Sam Keyburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sirs: The joint committee, appointed under the provisions of the following concurrent resolution passed at the fourth called session of the Thirty-first Legislature:

“Relating to the removal of the remains of Stephen F. Austin. H. C. R. No. 4. House concurrent resolution.

“*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a committee, to be composed of three members of the House and two members of the Senate, be appointed to superintend the removal of the remains of Stephen F. Austin, the Father of Texas, from the obscure place on the lower Brazos, where they now repose, to the State Cemetery at Austin, his surviving relatives having consented thereto; the expense of such removal to be paid out of the contingent fund of both Houses of the Legislature. Approved September 7, 1910.”

Respectfully submit their report as follows:

That Senators J. E. Kauffman, of Galveston County, and John L. Peeler, of Travis County, were appointed members of the joint committee provided for in said resolutions, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives A. T. McKinney, of Walker County, L. P. Wilson, of Harrison County, and M. S. Munson, of Brazoria County, on the part of the House of Representatives.

Said committee, at a meeting held in the House of Representatives, on September 7th, 1910, organized by electing Rep. McKinney, as Chairman of the Committee, and Rep. Munson as Secretary.

After a careful consideration of the matter, it was decided that the remains of Gen. Austin should be exhumed on October 18, 1910, and removed to the State Capitol the next day, and lie in state in the Senate Chamber until they should be taken to the State Cemetery for re-interment on Thursday, October 20th, 1910, and that suitable ceremonies be had in the Senate Chamber

on the night of October 19th, 1910, and at the cemetery the next day.

Mr. V. O. Weed, undertaker, of the City of Austin, was selected to superintend the removal and re-interment of the remains at Austin.

In accordance with this arrangement, on October 18th, 1910, the committee, accompanied by Mr. Sebe Newman, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, met at the Gulf Prairie Cemetery, ten miles east of the town of Brazoria, in Brazoria County, where all that was mortal of the Father of Texas, had peacefully reposed since the 29th day of December, 1836, when his body was committed to the soil of the Commonwealth he had loved and served so well, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of the President and Vice-President, and many of the principal officers of the Army and Navy of the Republic of Texas.

Over a small brick structure, which had been built over the grave, rested a marble slab bearing the inscription:

Genl. Stephen Fuller Austin.
Eldest son of
Moses and Mary Austin,
born 3rd of November, 1793,
in Austinville,
State of Virginia.
Departed this life
on the 27th of December, A. D. 1836.
at Columbia,
Republic of Texas.
Aged 43 years, 1 month
and 24 days.

The slab and structure having been removed, the undertaker and his assistants began the work of disinterment under the supervision of the committee and many of the relatives of the deceased, who watched its progress with eager interest.

The bones of the great diplomat and statesman, lying in their proper places, some pieces of the coffin in which he was buried, and a few of the nails used in its construction, were all that had withstood the ravages of time, and these relics and as much of the sacred dust as could be collected, were placed by loving hands in the casket which had been provided for their reception.

The following relatives of the deceased were present and witnessed the disinterment:

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Perry Bryan, Quintana; Mrs. Wm. Joel

Bryan, Velasco; Wm. Joel Bryan, Jr., Velasco; Jas. Perry Bryan, Jr., Velasco; Mrs. S. I. Bryan, Durazno; Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Stratton, Durazno; S. I. Stratton, Jr., Durazno; Luannie Stratton, Durazno; Miss Sarah Perry, Perry Landing; Mr. Bryan Perry, Perry Landing; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Bryan, Perry Landing; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brock, Angleton; Mr. H. A. Perry, Angleton; Mr. Austin Y. Bryan, Columbia; Mrs. A. A. Moore, Bay City; Mr. M. S. Perry, Bay City; Corinne Perry, Bay City; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Perry, Bay City; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Perry, Markham; Mr. Guy M. Bryan, Jr., Houston; Mr. Guy M. Bryan, Houston; Miss Eliza Bryan, Houston.

The casket having been closed, the journey to the Capital began. Arriving at Brazoria, the party were met by a committee of the citizens, and also by the school children of the town.

An appropriate address on the life and services of General Austin was delivered by Dr. Weems, to which Senator Kauffman, of the committee, responded, and as the school children marched by the casket, each one dropped a white flower upon it.

The remains were then transferred to the train for Houston, and at the request of the citizens of Angleton, a short stop was had at that place. The school children of the town, one of their number carrying a Texas flag, sang a Texas patriotic song, and placed a beautiful wreath of flowers upon the casket, and on the arrival of the train at Houston, the remains were placed under a guard for the night.

Upon the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Houston, it was arranged that a celebration should take place at the Stephen F. Austin School, in that city, on the morning of the 19th of October, before the departure of the train for Austin.

In pursuance of this plan, a large number of the officials and citizens of the city met the committee at the Rice Hotel, at 8 o'clock a. m., and accompanied the remains to the Stephen F. Austin School, where the casket was placed in the yard in front of the building.

Several hundred children of the school, under the direction of Prof. P. W. Horn, Superintendent of the city schools, gathered around the casket, and paid their tribute to the memory of the great Texan, by placing flowers upon it and singing songs.

An interesting essay on the life of Austin was read by one of the students, and an oration on behalf of the citizens of Houston was delivered by Hon. Joe Eagle, of that city. A beautiful floral offering was presented by the Daughters of the Republic.

The procession then moved through the crowded streets of the

city, which was once the Capital of Texas, and whose patriotic citizens joined enthusiastically in honoring the dead chieftain to the Central Depot, from which the funeral party left for Austin at 10:30 a. m.

Arriving at the Capital at 4:40 p. m., the party were received by the Mayor and committee of citizens, and the remains were escorted to the Senate Chamber by two companies of the Texas National Guard, under the command of Brigadier General Hutchings, to lie in state until their removal to the State cemetery the next day.

At 8 p. m. a large audience, including the Governor and the heads of the departments of the State government, assembled in the Senate Chamber to witness the ceremonies that had been arranged for that occasion.

Eloquent and impressive discourses upon the services of the illustrious dead were delivered by Hon. A. W. Terrell and the Rev. R. J. Briggs, and the services were concluded by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Wright.

At 3:30 p. m. on Thursday, October 20th, the funeral procession was formed at the Capitol, and the casket, followed by the committee, State officials and the citizens of Austin and other parts of the State, under the escort of the two military companies, was borne to its last resting place in the State cemetery, and with simple but impressive ceremonies, the remains of the hero and statesman were committed to the soil of Texas, within the limits of the beautiful city that bears his honored name.

After the grave had been closed, a Texas flag was placed upon it by Mrs. Rebecca J. Fisher, President of the Daughters of the Republic, a fitting tribute to the Father of Texas from the patriotic women of the State.

The joint committee having discharged the honorable duty imposed upon it, recommend that a suitable monument be erected over the remains of this great and good man, in the State Cemetery at Austin, that may serve to inspire the youth of our country with high ideals of character and achievement, and serve to perpetuate to other times the memory of one who so largely contributed to the glory and renown of the Lone Star State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. KAUFFMANN,

JOHN L. PEELER,

On behalf of the Senate.

A. T. MCKINNEY,

L. P. WILSON,

M. S. MUNSON,

On behalf of the House of Representatives.

AUSTIN'S REMAINS WERE DISINTERED

Every Bone of Frame Recovered and all were well Preserved—Rested since December 29, 1836—Only a Few Pieces of the Casket Found—Changes of Country Since the Funeral

Special to The Galveston News.

Grave of Stephen F. Austin, Peach Point, Brazoria Co., Tex., Oct. 18, 1910.—The mortal remains of Stephen Fuller Austin, the founder and father of Texas, were to-day disinterred from the little cemetery at Peach Point, where they have rested since December 29, 1836, under the auspices of a committee from the Legislature and in the presence of many relatives and friends. Tonight they rest in Houston, a former Capital of the State he founded, but a place that had not been established when he died, although it is now a modern city. Tomorrow the remains will be conveyed to Austin, the proud and beautiful city which bears his name, and the permanent Capital of the State, for final interment in the State cemetery, where grateful people will soon erect a monument as fitting to his memory as human hands can construct.

REMAINS WELL PRESERVED.

Imbedded in the soil he loved, the remains of the great Empresario of Texas were remarkably well preserved. Of the clothing in which he was shrouded nothing was found, and only a few pieces of the casket in which he was buried were recovered, but every bone of that frame which stood at various times in the hostile halls of the Montezumas, and before friendly audiences in the United States, and successfully pleaded the cause of Texas and Texans, was recovered from the earth and brought to light of day before the reverent eyes of friends and relatives.

The great brain cavity of the illustrious colonizer and diplomat was filled with the soil for which he suffered and endured and pleaded, and it seemed appropriate that the clear and prophetic brain, which once planned, organized, nurtured, directed and preserved this State, should, in the process of time, be supplanted by some of its rich, warm earth. Loving hands collected the immortal relics, and tenderly placed them in a casket, and carried them away from the scenes of happiest days to a place where more Texans might have the opportunity to do them reverence, and all along the way people gathered to pay their respects.

A prettier day for the disinterment could not have been se-

lected. The committee, accompanied by relatives, drove out from Brazoria to Peach Point, a distance of about twelve miles, through the sweet autumn woods, and through canyons of growing sugar cane, to the little church which stands near the site of the old home of Austin's sister, Mrs. Emily M. Perry, who died in 1851. Relatives gathered at the spot from points in the surrounding country, and at 11 o'clock in the morning the disinterment began.

The roots of a large live oak, which was but a sapling when Austin was buried, hindered the work of disinterment somewhat, but presently the grave diggers, at a depth of about six feet, began to remove pieces of old rotten wood, and very naturally the circle around the grave grew intensely interested. The skull was the first portion of the remains recovered from the soil which had filled and practically destroyed the casket. Then, as the negro laborers uncovered the layer of earth from the length of the grave, other pieces of the frame were brought to light. The bones were found lying in their proper places, but none of them were joined together. Lifted from the grave separately, they were placed together on a large piece of white cloth, and laid in a handsome metallic casket, with the skull at the head.

The skull was almost perfectly preserved. The teeth were in perfect condition, and so lustrous and deep was the natural enamel on them that when the skull was held up to the light the sun shone through them as though they were made of crystal. The sutures between the various sections of the skull were plainly discernable, and the relatives and committeemen were deeply gratified at the outcome of the disinterment. The day was pronounced by every one present to have been one of the most profitable and satisfactory they ever spent; nothing happened to mar the occasion in the slightest.

The skull of Austin is a perfect specimen of cranial development, and an examination with a view of discovering distinctive characteristics would convince anyone versed in cranioscopy that Austin had every desirable quality that a human should have. The extremely thin portion of the brain covering, itself an indication of intelligence, was firm and white and hard.

AUSTIN'S FUNERAL IN 1836.

Standing at the grave, one could not help thinking of the funeral of seventy-four years ago, when the country was young and the people few and far between, but of that pioneer type which went bravely into the Western wildernesses of the country and paved the way for future development.

On December 29, 1836, some of the men who stood around the grave were clothed, perhaps, in the dressed skins of wild animals, as cloth was dear and hard to procure. Some of them probably carried firearms for protection from marauders and Indians. To-day some of them came to the disinterment in fashionable raiment, over good roads, in excellent vehicles. The remains, after disinterment, were carried through the medium of transportation facilities unheard of in Austin's day, in less than two hours, a distance that would have taken two days in 1836.

History states that General Sam Houston, as President of the Republic of Texas, stood at the grave. The marshal of the funeral procession was Colonel George W. Poe, personal friend. He was followed by the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House of Representatives from the Capitol at Columbia. Then followed the hearse, with his colleagues of the cabinet, Henry Smith, William S. Fisher, James P. Henderson and S. Rhodes Fisher, as pall-bearers; his relatives, President Houston and Vice-President Lamar; officers of the civil list, officers of the army, officers of the navy and clerks of the departments and citizens.

Austin died at the house of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McKinsley, at Columbia. His remains lay in state from the 27th to the 29th, on which date they were escorted from West Columbia, two miles, to the steamboat Yellowstone, at Columbia.

On arriving at Peach Point, on the river, the home of James F. Perry, his brother-in-law, and the place of interment, the procession was met by a detachment of the First Regiment of infantry, under Captain Martin K. Snell, who paid the last honors to the deceased patriot on his interment.

RELATIVES PRESENT.

In addition to the committee from the Legislature, the following relatives were present at Peach Point to-day: James F. Perry, Peach Point; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bryan, Perry Landing; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Perry, Markham; Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry Bryan, Quintana; Guy M. Bryan, Jr., Houston; Austin Y. Bryan, Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Perry, Bay City; Guy M. Bryan, Houston; H. A. Perry, Angleton; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Perry, Bay City; Miss Eliza Allen Bryan, Houston; Mrs. A. A. Moore, Bay City; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brock, Angleton; Mrs. Samuel I. Bryan, Perry Landing; Mr. and Mrs. W. Joel Bryan and boys, W. Joel Jr. and J. Perry, Velasco; Bryan Perry and Sarah Perry, Perry Landing; little Miss Corinne Perry, Bay City; Samuel Irwin Stratton (aged 6 years to-day) and his little sister, Luanna Stratton, Durazno.

The above named surviving relatives of Stephen F. Austin are descendants of his sister, Miss Emily M. Austin. She married, in Missouri, James Bryan. After his death she married the second time in Missouri to James F. Perry. The issues of the two marriages came to Texas with the Austin colonists, and their descendants are numerous in Brazoria County and South Texas, and are all sturdy, prosperous and respected citizens in their respective communities.

Among the friends present were Mr. and Mrs. Marion Huntington, Misses Grace and Mabel Crosby, and Mr. Murray Crosby, of Perry Landing.

Senator John T. Peeler, of Austin, was the only member of the legislative committee who was not present, the other members being Colonel A. T. McKinney, Huntsville; Senator J. E. Kauffmann, Galveston; Representative M. S. Munson, Angleton; H. A. Wilson, Marshall; Sergeant-at-Arms of the House Sebe Newman, of Ennis, was also present.

FUNERAL PROCESSION TO BRAZORIA.

Leaving Peach Point, the wagon carrying the casket led the procession into Brazoria, where a citizens' committee and the schools of that place carried out a neat ceremony at the depot. The citizens' committee was composed of W. L. Weems, Jr., J. G. Smith, Captain R. Hobbs, George E. Badge, D. J. Ogburn, F. D. Derebus, B. F. Krause, Henry Turks and Dr. Wesiger. The Brazoria white and colored schools and the Hobbs district school, across the river, participated in the ceremony. Mrs. H. C. Brotherson, of Galveston, temporarily sojourning at Brazoria, was among those present at the depot to pay homage to the remains.

As the school children marched up to the casket on the depot platform in a column of twos they divided into single file and marched along on each side, each one dropping a white flower on the casket as they passed, until the casket was covered with flowers. The colored children did the same, after which Dr. Weems addressed them briefly on the exemplary life of Austin, saying in conclusion: "Like Moses, he was only allowed a glimpse of the promised land to which he had led his people."

State Senator J. E. Kauffmann, of Galveston, on behalf of the committee and the people of the State, with deep feeling, congratulated the citizens of Brazoria County for being citizens of the county which had been the chosen resting place of so great a patriot, and thanked them on behalf of the people of the State for the sacrifice in permitting his remains to be taken away to the Capitol of the State which exists because of his patience, energy

and perseverance. During the ceremony all stood with bared heads.

FUNERAL PARTY AT HOUSTON.

The train bearing the remains of Austin was held at Angleton fifteen minutes, to permit the school children of that place opportunity to carry out an informal program. The Texas flag was carried by one of the school boys, and the children sang a Texas patriotic song. A beautiful wreath of flowers was laid on the casket, after which it was placed on the train and the party proceeded to Houston. To-night the remains are at an undertaking establishment in Houston, and on early Wednesday morning the children of Stephen F. Austin School, Houston, will hold a ceremony over the remains at their schoolhouse. At 10:30 the remains, escorted by the committee and a number of relatives will start for Austin, where they will lie in state in the Senate Chamber before being finally interred on Thursday in the State cemetery.

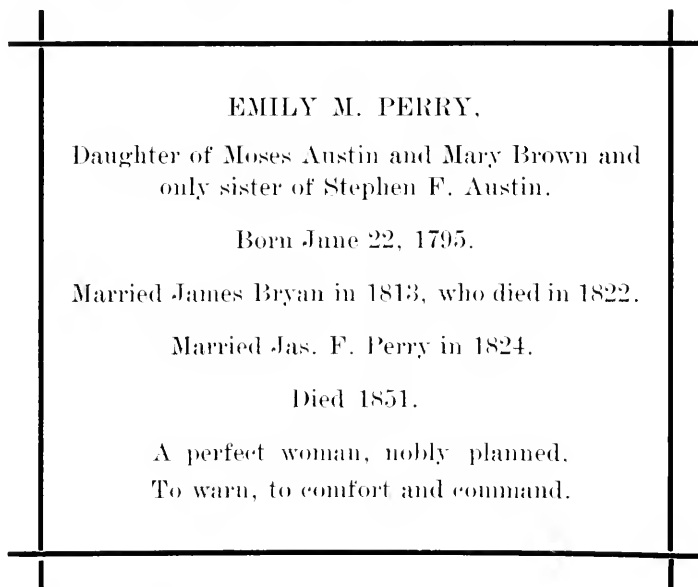
Colonel A. T. McKinney, of Huntsville, chairman of the legislative committee to transfer the remains of Austin from Peach Point to Austin, was one of the first to give encouragement to those who thought that the State cemetery in the city which bears Austin's name should be his final resting place. Years ago he favored the transfer, and it is regarded as peculiarly appropriate that he should at last have charge of the transfer. Incidentally, Colonel McKinney's father, Rev. Dr. Samuel McKinney, was the first President of Austin College, which was founded in 1850 at Huntsville. Austin College was named after Stephen F. Austin, and was later moved to Sherman, Texas.

NEGROES MANIFESTED INTEREST.

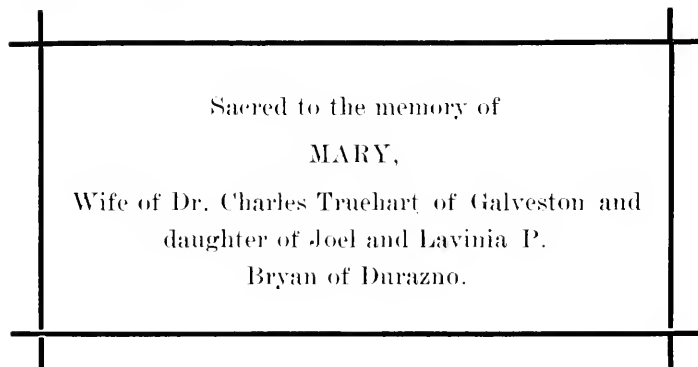
The old negroes around Brazoria, some of whom were slaves in the ante-bellum days, manifested great interest in the removal of Austin's remains. At the station at Brazoria to-day was the body servant of the elder Guy M. Bryan, who was a nephew of Austin, and the author of a noted narrative of his life. This old negro's name is Sam Bryan Dolly, and he is a capitalist among the Brazoria County negroes, being worth about \$12,000. When Dolly was given his freedom by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, his former master presented him and the other slaves with twenty acres of land each, and seven head of cows. Uncle Sam accumulated to his store, and is now independent.

According to the inscription on the tombstones, Austin was the first to be buried in the block at the Peach Point cemetery.

which was later filled with descendants of his sister, Miss Emily M. Austin. She was buried closest to him, the inscription on the tombstone over her grave reading:



Another tombstone in the cemetery reads:



A massive new granite monument marks the last resting place of that sturdy and famous Texan, William Joel Bryan, oldest son of Mrs. Emily M. Perry, Austin's sister.

Peach Point was the old home of Austin's sister, Mrs. Emily M. Perry. A portion of the old loghouse is still standing, having survived the hurricanes of recent years, while the more modern portion was swept away. The room where Stephen F. Austin slept when he visited his sister, which was frequently, is intact and well preserved. It contains his library, which has not been removed since his death. The property belongs to Mr. James F. Perry, of Peach Point, who, for sentimental reasons, is loath to change it. The library contains many rare volumes. Some of the books bear inscriptions in faded ink, denoting that they were presents made to Miss Emily M. Austin while she was a young lady at St. Genevieve, Mo. The old masonry gates, three feet in diameter, are still standing, but there is little else to denote that the Peach Point of the Perrys was once a glorious ante-bellum plantation home. The noble live oaks which once formed a giant horseshoe about the old place have been uprooted by storms. Plantation life is again coming into existence around Peach Point, however, and at the present time one may ride through miles of sugar cane in that section of the country. More people are coming into the country, land values are increasing, and the atmosphere seems charged with the activity which betokens a new era of prosperity on the old plantations.

SERVICES AT AUSTIN.

Special to The News.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 18.—The casket containing all that is mortal of Stephen F. Austin, "the Father of Texas," is due to reach Austin over the Houston & Texas Central Railroad at 4:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A procession will be formed, and will escort the catafalque north on Congress Avenue to the Capitol. The body will lie in state in the Senate Chamber until 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the funeral services will begin. The body, which has been buried in an isolated place in Brazoria County since December, 1836, will be reburied in the State cemetery with State honors and ceremony.

To-morrow night memorial services will be held in the Senate Chamber, the program to include orations and music. In the processions, among the honorary pallbearers will be W. P. Zuber, who is believed to be the only man alive who ever saw Austin, and who was with Houston at the battle of San Jacinto; Alfonso Steele, of Mexia, the second survivor of Houston's San Jacinto army, and J. W. Darlington, another soldier of the Texas Independence army, serving after San Jacinto.

Active pallbearers: Mayor A. P. Wooldridge, Railroad Com-

missioner Allison Mayfield, State Treasurer Sam Sparks, E. P. Wilmot, A. J. Eilers, President S. E. Mezes of the University of Texas.

Honorary pallbearers: Governor T. M. Campbell, Judge R. R. Gaines, Governor-elect O. B. Colquitt, Colonel George W. Brackenridge, ex-Governor Joseph D. Sayers, Alfonzo Steele, W. T. Zuber and John W. Darlington.

The active and honorary pallbearers, military guard of honor, citizens of Austin, and a band, will meet the remains, legislative committee and relatives of deceased on arrival of the 4:45 Houston & Texas Central train Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19, and escort the remains to the Senate Chamber.

Memorial services will be held in the Senate Chamber at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 19th of October.

Music; oration by Judge A. W. Terrell.

Music; address by Dr. R. J. Briggs.

Music.

At 3:30 p. m. October 20 the funeral cortege will move to the State cemetery. Public school children will line up on each side of the south gate of the Capitol.

At the cemetery:

Music.

Mrs. Rebecca J. Fisher, President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, will place a Texas flag on the grave in behalf of the Veterans and Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Music.

The ceremonies will be concluded by Dr. Briggs.

The legislative escort committee is composed of Senators Peeler, of Travis County, and Kauffmann, of Galveston, and Representatives Munson, of Brazoria, and McKinney, of Walker.

PATRIOT HONORED

Eulogistic Services over Body of S. F. Austin—Houston and State Officials, School Children and Citizens United in Memorial Exercises.

From Houston Post.

Houston paid sincere homage to the memory of one of the Lone Star State's most revered sons and patriots yesterday, when school children, local and State officials and citizens united in honoring the body of Stephen Fuller Austin during its brief stay in the city en route Austin for final interment.

The formal exercises began at 8 o'clock in the morning, when the funeral cortege formed at the Rice and proceeded to the Stephen F. Austin school, where the eulogistic services were conducted.

The casket which contains all that remains of the earthly tenement of the beloved dead, was placed en state in the center of the sidewalk near the main entrance to the school building. Draped in Texas flags and flowers, the casket formed the dividing point for a double line of school children, who marched solemnly past the bier, each one dropping a rose on the casket as he or she passed.

Following a short invocation by W. A. Scott, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, the ceremonies were opened by Superintendent of Schools P. W. Horn, who introduced Senator J. E. Kauffman, a member of the legislative committee, who spoke briefly on Austin's career in reference to the founding of the State.

ADDRESS BY PUPIL.

The school children sang "America," and the "Texas Flag Song," and two Daughters of the Republic, Mrs. R. G. Ashe and Miss Belle Fenn, placed floral designs on the casket before the speaking was resumed. These designs were placed on the heavy bank of roses which had been contributed by the pupils. A large white floral star was placed at the foot of the casket.

Alma Neurath, a pupil of the seventh grade of the Austin school, was then introduced by Superintendent Horn, and read a paper on the life of Austin.

She spoke as follows:

"The name of Stephen F. Austin has always been loved and honored by Texans. To-day the State is paying its highest tribute to his memory by removing his remains to the cemetery at Austin. As the remains are brought through this city, we, the pupils of the school which so proudly bears his name, are delighted to pay our respects to the ashes of the Texan hero. We have gathered to have exercises in his honor, and I feel glad to tell people of the life of our illustrious forefather.

"Stephen Fuller Austin was a native of Virginia. He was born November 3, 1793. At the age of 6 he moved to Missouri, which was then a wilderness. Little Stephen saw the Indians galloping over the prairie. Their terrible war whoop was a familiar sound to his ear.

"There were few schools in that part of the country, and as

Stephen was anxious to learn, he went forty miles from home to go to school. He finished his studies at a university in Kentucky at the age of 17.

"After he finished school his father put him in charge of a boat in New Orleans. A storm arose, the boat sank, and he barely escaped with his life.

"After his father's death, which occurred in 1821, he took up his father's work of colonization. Austin and his colonists settled on the Brazos River.

"He and his colonists endured many hardships. The provisions which had been hidden in the bushes had been stolen by the Indians, and for a long time they were without food.

"He also had trouble with the government. He had to report to the governor at San Antonio. By the time he was ready to report, the government had been moved to Mexico. On his way to Mexico he was attacked by Indians, and also lacked food for many days. After thirty-six days he reached the city, where he had to stay more than a year before he was heard from.

"When Austin came back, he found the settlement almost abandoned. His return brought many of the colonists back. He stayed with his colonists for about ten years, keeping watch over them. Then Santa Anna was elected ruler of Mexico, and he ill-treated the Texans in many ways.

"All this time Texas and Coahuila had been united as one State, and the Texans were governed by laws written in Spanish, not a word of which they understood. As an outcome, they called a meeting to elect delegates to go to Mexico and petition Santa Anna to give them a governor of their own. Austin and two others were chosen to present the petition.

"Santa Anna would not see Austin, so Austin started home. On the way home he was arrested, taken back to Mexico, and placed in a dungeon.

"After an absence of one year and four months spent in different prisons in Mexico, he returned to Texas.

"Then came the Texas revolution. After much hard fighting Texas was set free, April 21, 1836, by the illustrious battle of San Jacinto.

"Texas was then a Republic, with Sam Houston as President and Austin as Secretary of State. He worked hard day and night to perform his many duties. He often sat in a cold room, and as a result caught a severe cold and died of pneumonia December 27, 1836. That his last thoughts were of Texas is shown

by his dying words, 'The independence of Texas is recognized! Don't you see it in the papers?' Dr. Archer told me so.'

"Austin has been called the 'Father of Texas,' and one who knew him well says: 'His long suffering for the weal of others, his patient endurance under persecutions; his benevolent forgiveness of injuries, and his final sacrifice of health, happiness and life in the service of his country—all conspire to place him without a rival among the first of patriots and the best of men.'"

Hon. Joseph H. Eagle, of Houston, was the orator of the day, and after being presented to the audience, said:

"If I talk to you older people, some of these little ones will be unable to understand me, but if I talk to them, all of you can understand."

He then related much of the early history of the State, and drew a comparison of the Texas of Austin's time with the commonwealth of to-day. He related briefly the experiences of the colonists in their struggle for supremacy, and told of their unbounded faith in Austin and his judgment as to what was best for them and the colony.

He drew a moral from the life of the early statesman, and urged the children to follow his example by answering the call of their country, no matter what it required in sacrifice or effort.

LAST TRIP TO CAPITAL.

All the exercises were brief, as it was necessary to meet the 10:30 o'clock train for Austin, and, shortly before 10 o'clock, Rev. P. G. Sears offered prayer, and the casket was replaced in the Wright hearse and taken to the Grand Central station, where it started on its last trip to the Capital of the State.

The train was due to arrive at Austin at 4:45 yesterday afternoon, and it was planned to place the casket in state at the Capitol until this afternoon, when it will be placed in its final resting place.

Memorial services will be conducted in the Senate Chamber to-night, and among the participants will be W. P. Zuber, who is believed to be the only man now alive who saw Austin.

Among the relatives of Stephen F. Austin who rode in the procession were J. P. Bryan, of Quintana, Guy M. Bryan, Mrs. Guy M. Bryan, Guy M. Bryan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hervey, and Fred Bryan, all of Houston, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Perry, of Bay City.

All of the men of this party accompanied the body to Austin.

in company with the legislative committee, which is composed of Senator J. E. Kauffman, of Galveston, Representative S. M. Munson, of Angleton, A. T. McKinney, of Huntsville, Judge Wilson, of Austin, and Sebe Newman, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

IN MEMORY OF STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Remains are Escorted to Senate Chamber on Arrival—Tributes of
Orators—Judge A. W. Terrell and Dr. R. J. Briggs Speak—
Men Foremost in State Affairs Honor Great Texan.

From the Austin Statesman.

The mortal remains of Stephen F. Austin, father of Texas, arrived here from Brazoria County yesterday afternoon, and were escorted with due ceremony to the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol, where, last night, an impressive memorial exercise was listened to by a large and representative audience of patriotic Texans.

On Tuesday, in the presence of the relatives, the legislative committee and the undertaker, the body had been disinterred at Peach Point, in Brazoria County, where it had been laid to rest seventy-four years ago. The day was perfect, according to those present, and birds sang in the yard of the little church near by, on or near the site of Austin's home at the time of his death in 1836. A great tree had grown up over the grave since that year of the Texas revolution.

The skeleton, which was found to be in an excellent state of preservation, was placed in a casket and conveyed by rail to Houston, and that city, named for Austin's great rival for the presidency of the Texan Republic and for first place in the affections of the people, paid high honor to the illustrious dead before sending his dust to be reinterred in the capital city of the great commonwealth which he did so much to upbuild.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The remains, accompanied by the legislative committee and the relatives, were met at the Houston & Texas Central depot at 4:40 by a concourse of citizens, including many in public life, the active and honorary pallbearers, a number of prominent ladies, and Besserer's military band.

The casket was conveyed to the hearse, and a procession was formed, which presently moved in the direction of the Capitol

to the notes of appropriate music rendered by the band. The procession was headed by eight horsemen, Police Chief J. T. Langhlin and another representative of the city constabulary, two deputy sheriffs, and Captain Rogers, with three other Texas Rangers. Next followed General Henry Hinchings, officer in command of the military escort, accompanied by Captain Wilbur H. Young. Next came Besserer's band marking, followed by the Harper Kirby Rifles.

Following the soldiers came seven carriages, two of them containing the committee of the House and Senate, one with Mrs. Rebecca Fisher, President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and other ladies; two containing the honorary pallbearers and two the active pallbearers. The hearse was followed by two carriages, in which rode the relatives of Austin.

The persons occupying the carriages were the following:

Legislative Committee—Senators J. E. Kauffman, of Galveston, and J. L. Peeler, of Austin; Representatives A. T. McKinney, of Huntsville; L. P. Wilson, of Marshall, and M. S. Munson, of Brazoria.

Mrs. Rebecca Fisher, Mrs. John L. Peeler, Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell and Miss Emma Burleson.

Honorary Pallbearers—Governor T. M. Campbell, Judge R. R. Gaines, Governor-elect O. B. Colquitt (represented by his son, Rawlins M. Colquitt), Colonel George W. Brackenridge, of San Antonio, Ex-Governor Joseph D. Sayers, Alfonso Steele, W. P. Zuber and John W. Darlington.

Active Pallbearers—Mayor A. P. Wooldridge, E. P. Wilmot, A. J. Eilers, Sam Sparks, Sidney E. Mezes and Allison Mayfield.

Relatives—Guy M. Bryan, of Houston; W. B. Bryan, of Bryan; J. P. Bryan, of Quintana; Guy M. Bryan, Jr., L. R. Bryan and Randolph Bryan, of Houston, and E. L. Perry, of Bay City, all nephews of Austin.

The body remained in state in the Senate Chamber, watched by a guard of honor composed of members of the Harper Kirby Rifles.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

At shortly after 8 o'clock the memorial exercises began in the Senate Chamber. The large auditorium, including the galleries, was filled almost to capacity. Rich floral wreaths were to be seen disposed around the casket, which was immediately in front of the speaker's stand, while a well known portrait of the great Empresario stood behind the platform, surmounted with Texas

flags. An immense American flag on either side of the chamber added to the patriotic decorative effect.

The program began with the singing of "How Firm a Foundation," by a choir under the direction of General W. H. Stacy, the audience joining in the music.

Colonel A. T. McKinney, chairman of the legislative committee, then introduced Judge A. W. Terrell, who delivered the eloquent oration printed elsewhere in this paper. The address was a masterly exposition of the historical conditions which made Stephen F. Austin's life and work significant, and a high tribute was paid to the gentle but masterly personal qualities of the subject.

Following a second musical selection, Dr. R. J. Briggs, pastor of the First Congregational Church, delivered the inspirational address, which is printed elsewhere.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Following is Mayor A. P. Woolridge's proclamation declaring a half holiday on account of the funeral services in connection with the re-interment of the remains of Stephen F. Austin:

Stephen F. Austin, truly the father of Texas, was born in Austinville, Va., November 3, 1793. He died at Columbia, Texas, on December 27, 1836, and was buried at his home place at Peach Point, Brazoria County, Texas, on December 29, 1836. There his remains have rested in peaceful and honored repose until this time.

By an act of the Thirty-first Legislature of Texas at its fourth called session, provision was made for the disinterment of the remains of Stephen F. Austin, and for their re-interment in the State cemetery at Austin, Texas.

Beyond question, Stephen F. Austin, as pioneer, statesman and patriot, was the most illustrious citizen Texas has ever had. No citizen of Texas ever so unselfishly did so much, suffered and sacrificed so much, and achieved so much for Texas, as did Stephen F. Austin.

What Texas is in territorial area, in political and social institutions, and in present greatness, is largely the result of the foresight, genius and toil of Stephen F. Austin.

The grateful people of a State should honor the memory of such a man, and it is peculiarly fit and appropriate that we, the citizens of Austin, the Capital of the State, the city in the State named after Austin, should, upon the final burial of his remains in our midst, pay proper tribute to his memory and fame.

I, therefore, with the consent of the City Council of Austin, do here proclaim Thursday afternoon of October 20, 1910, from 12 m. to midnight, to be a municipal half holiday, and I direct that all city employes, except such as are necessary to the essential business of the city, abstain from work and labor during the afternoon of this day.

And I most earnestly appeal to all of our citizens to close their offices and business houses during the hours of the funeral, from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. of this day, and, where practicable to do so, to repair to the State cemetery, and there, by their presence, their sympathy and interest, help honor the memory of the man to whom we, the citizens of Austin, owe most for what we are in material greatness, and to whom we owe most in the example of a pure, good and great man.

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, *Mayor*.

Austin, Texas, October 19, 1910.

THE LIFE OF STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN

BY A. W. TERRELL.

(An address delivered in the State Capitol of Texas at the request of the joint committee of the Legislature and of the relatives of Stephen F. Austin.)

Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Texas, mindful of her debt of gratitude to the great pioneer of her civilization, has always cherished his memory, and has now brought here his mortal remains for final interment. More than half a century ago a single portrait was hung in the hall of the old House of Representatives to the right of the Speaker's chair. It was the portrait of Stephen F. Austin, placed there by the men who once followed him to the wilderness in search of homes—who had shared with him its perils, and who knew him best. When, in 1855, another State House was erected, the same portrait was placed to the right of the Speaker's chair, and, when, in later years, this more enduring Capitol was built, this full length portrait of Austin which you see was placed to the right of the Speaker's chair. At the request of Austin's kindred, I presented it to a joint session of the Legislature in their name, and you will excuse me for remembering that I then expressed the hope that Texas would bring some day his ashes from their resting place near the gulf, and deposit them here in the State cemetery, where she has buried many of her illustrious dead. We

are about to see that wish accomplished, and by your indulgence, and at the request of Austin's kindred and a joint committee of the Legislature, I will now speak of his life and services.

Liberty, regulated by law, was won by men of a past generation, and inasmuch as it was the most valuable heritage they could bestow, by so much it is our duty to perpetuate a knowledge of when, how and by whom it was secured, and thus preserve the record of their services before it is obscured and clouded by tradition. In the evolution of our race the curtain is about to rise on an era in which the achievement of an invading conqueror will no longer attract, and when the people will only bow with reverence before the shrine of those who devoted their lives to the enfranchisement of man, or to lifting him up to a higher plane of knowledge. He whose coffin remains repose in that casket was the great leading pioneer of an advancing civilization in Texas.

Before reviewing his eventful career, indulge me while I speak of his birth and early life. He was born 117 years ago, at Austinville, in the mountains of Virginia, and the 3rd of November, 1793; the year when George Washington was elected President for his second term. He went when yet a child to the wild territory of Northern Louisiana, where he became familiar with the dangers of frontier life. His education was finished in Lexington, Ky., and there, when yet a youth, he attracted the attention of Henry Clay. His first public service was at the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, when he was hardly old enough to be eligible. There he met Senator Thomas H. Benton, through whose influence and that of Mr. Clay he was appointed United States Judge for the Territory of Arkansas, and before he was 30 years old.

CAUSES OF POPULAR UNREST IN THE WORLD AFTER 1776.

The present era in which man is exploring and utilizing all the forces of nature had not dawned when Austin grew to manhood. No steam vessel was seen on the rivers or the ocean—no thread was spun in a cotton factory—no railroads were in the world—and, though Franklin had brought electricity from the clouds, the telegraph and telephone were unknown.

The revolution of the American colonies in 1776 had startled the world, and the French people roused from their servile endurance of tyranny through centuries by the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire and Tom Payne, and by the example of Lafayette, cut off their king's head the very year in which Austin was born, and began their career of conquest and car-

nage. Spain then ruled nearly all of South America except Brazil, and all the shores of the Pacific, on both continents, up to British America. But when, in 1808, Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, the spirit of revolt passed like a flash over South America and into Mexico. Then the patriot priests, Hidalgo and Morelos, discarded their priestly robes, and, sword in hand, led a revolt against the tyranny of the viceroys.

INVASION OF TEXAS BEFORE 1820.

From 1803 to 1819 both Spain and the United States had claimed the territory of Texas from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and until the treaty of De Onis, in 1819, settled the controversy in favor of Spain. From 1800 until the revolution of Iturbide Spain made but one effort to colonize Texas with a Spanish agricultural population. In 1804 that government decreed the settlement of 3000 families on the San Marcos River, but the enterprise failed. That desire to colonize had its origin in a jealous distrust of the aggressive spirit of the Anglo-Americans, and could only have been intended to establish a picket guard against their encroachments. Philip Nolan had before that led fifty armed men from the western frontier of the United States into the wilds of Texas, but he and nearly all his men were destroyed by a Mexican force on the waters of the Trinity or Brazos. In 1813 the wilds of Texas were again invaded by a lawless force of 700 men from the lower Mississippi, led by Gutierrez and Kemper, Magee and Perry, who, after capturing the Presidio of La Bahia, and slaying most of the garrison, took possession of San Antonio, and defeated a Spanish army of 3000 men a few miles from that city, commanded by Don Elisondo. They were afterward defeated themselves in a battle near the Medina River by a Spanish army under Arredondo, in which over 1000 men were slain. The survivors of the battle were pursued and killed all along the old San Antonio road that crossed the Colorado eighteen miles below here. Their bones remained unburied until 1822, when the Governor Trespalacios, at the request of Stephen F. Austin, had their skulls gathered and interred. Again, in 1815, an invading force of revolutionists from our Southern States, led by Mina and Perry, and another, in 1819, commanded by Long, entered the territory of Texas, only to perish. More human lives were sacrificed in those lawless invasions than were slain in the Texas revolution of 1836 for her independence. Our written histories tell but little of those invasions. Available sources would reveal much more.

A race hatred of Anglo-Americans resulted from those re-

peated invasions so intense that Salcedo, the Governor of Spanish "Internal Provinces of the East," wrote to his superior at the Capital that if he had the power he would not permit a bird to fly from the Sabine to the Rio Grande.

THE VISIT TO TEXAS OF MOSES AUSTIN.

One man, and only one in the United States, made an attempt in 1820 to secure homes in Texas for his countrymen by peaceful methods. Moses Austin, the father of him whose remains lie before us, reached San Antonio in November, 1820, but was promptly ordered by the Governor, Martinez, to leave the territory. Mortified and discouraged, Austin, on leaving the Governor's office, met the Baron de Bastrop on the plaza, whom he had once met in the United States, and whose influence with Martinez was great. He returned with Austin to the Governor's office, and induced him to revoke his order and give his approval to the application for the introduction of emigrants.

How often the destiny of men and of States has its origin in trifles. Tracing to its remote results, that accidental meeting with Baron de Bastrop—Texas was colonized—then her independence was established after a revolt—which culminated in her annexation to the United States; that provoked the war with Mexico in 1846, which was terminated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. That treaty doubled the territory of our Union, and carried her flag to the Pacific.

I am quite aware that much of what I have said and will say is trite history; but the Austins made history, and it is chiefly by its light that we can know them. Moses Austin, robbed on his return by his companions, sick and for days only saved from starvation by eating acorns, at last reached the settlements in Louisiana to die from exposure and hardships. On his deathbed he urged his son, Stephen, to follow up the enterprise he had begun.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

The son observed the dying request, and resigned his exalted office of Federal Judge to establish civilization in a wild and unexplored land. We hardly know, in the light of after events, which most to admire, his filial respect for a dying father, which caused him to relinquish in his early manhood an exalted office, with its honors and a competency for life—his dauntless career in a foreign land—or the high intelligence that sustained him through every trial.

That portrait to the right of the Speaker's chair presents him

as he appeared in 1824, standing under a live oak with his rifle, on the lower Brazos, and clothed in buckskins. Before tracing further his career, indulge me while I read a description of the man written by his private secretary:

“Austin was slender, sinewy and graceful—easy and elastic in his movements, with small hands and feet, dark hair which curled when damp, large hazel eyes, and in height about five feet ten inches. His face was grave and thoughtful when not in the social circle, then it was animated and lit up by his gentle love; his voice was soft, though manly; his conversation fluent, attractive and persuasive; his magnetic power over others gave him great influence over the leading men of Texas, and his strong, practical intellect, his thorough forgetfulness of self and devotion to Texas, bound the great mass of the people to him.”

ESTABLISHING HIS FIRST COLONY IN 1821.

Such was the man who, with fifteen companions, started from Natchitoches, in Louisiana, in July, 1821, and followed the old Mission trail across Texas, through the prairie and wilderness, to San Antonio. He saw on that trail no human habitation. The Franciscan priests, with an “Intendent” and an armed escort, had traveled over in their annual visitations to the missions across the continent for an hundred years, but it had not been otherwise used except by filibustering invaders and the wild Indians, for no commerce passed over it. Scattered along that road from San Antonio to the Colorado, Austin saw the unburied bones of the adventurers who had followed Kemper and Magee, who were pursued and slain after the battle on the Medina—ghastly reminders of Spanish resentment.

He was promptly recognized by Governor Martinez on the twelfth of August, 1821, as the representative of his father, and then explored the country between the waters of the Colorado and the Brazos, just two hundred years after the Pilgrims landed on the shores of New England. Going then to New Orleans, he returned with his first emigrants to the banks of the Brazos in January, 1822, and established there the first settlement of American white men in Texas. Each emigrant bore a certificate of good moral character and of his profession of faith in the Christian religion. They suffered privation for the first winter, for a boat loaded with provisions was seized by the Carancahua Indians, and they passed the autumn and winter of 1822 without sugar, coffee or bread, subsisting on deer, buffalo, bear and wild horses. Another year found them abundantly supplied and contented, and by the fall of 1824 Austin had introduced four

hundred families. The first emigrants were not strong people to punish the Indians, but two years afterwards Austin led a force of sixty emigrants, and by killing the tribe, stopped their depredations.

CHARACTER OF AUSTIN'S EMIGRANTS.

Indulge me while I describe the men with whom Austin first settled Texas, for without that knowledge the story of their achievements would sound like romance. Before he came Texas was marked on the map as "The American Desert—Wild Horses," so little was known of the most extensive and fertile State on the continent. The reports that had been carried back to our Western frontier by the few survivors of filibustering invasions seemed like fiction. It was a hunter's paradise for the American frontiersmen, who, like their fathers, had gone westward as agriculture advanced. Such were the men who followed Austin with alacrity to this land when fresh and glowing in its wild beauty. Active and strong of limb were they, and being inured to hardship from their childhood, their chief joy was in the excitement of the chase. Every pioneer knew that in his new home security for life must depend on a steady nerve and a sure aim with the rifle, which was his constant companion. Only the self-reliant would dare colonial perils. They were a hardy race, among whom hospitality and truth were universal. I knew very many of them well nearly sixty years ago, and now assert that nowhere in all the world have I ever known any class of men who excelled them in the practice of hospitality, and in that individualism and self-reliance that make the invincible soldier.

Such were the men who followed Austin to colonize Texas, and fought with Houston at San Jacinto. General Sam Houston told me once, when describing that battle, at the request of Hon. A. J. Hamilton and myself, that though outnumbered two to one, he never for a moment doubted the issue, for all his men were fearless marksmen, and were thirsting for revenge on account of the massacre of the Alamo.

Nor were they all destitute of culture, for Motley, John Bunton, Potter, Carson, Rusk and still others who signed the declaration of independence, were all accomplished men, and fought in that battle. No degrading crime was ever charged against any of Austin's colonists on the Colorado. The luxury that enervates had never entered their rude homes in which each one reigned—poor, it is true, but contented, for he was blessed with abundance. No miserable social distinction, based on money or fashion, divided them into sets and classes. Hon. John H. Reagan has

told me more than once that before the revolution of 1836 there were not twenty men in all the colonies who were worth \$5,000 each. Their common pasture was the broad prairie that stretched westward 700 miles to the Rio Grande, while the black bear, antelope, millions of buffalo and deer supplied them with both food and raiment. We who rejoice in fruitful fields and growing cities can never love Texas as did its first pioneers, who delighted in the waving beauty of its untrodden grass and wild flowers, while it was yet vocal with the music of the wilderness.

AUSTIN'S FIRST JOURNEY TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

A change of rulers in Mexico compelled Austin to visit its capital, for the last of the Spanish viceroys had been expelled in 1821, and he needed a confirmation of his empresario contract to colonize under the government of Iturbide. He made this journey of a thousand miles over a road dangerous from Indians to the Rio Grande, and in Mexico from robber bands. To avoid being plundered he went on foot and alone from San Luis Potosi to the City of Mexico disguised as a beggar, and in April, 1822, reached the Mexican Capital. There he first met Santa Anna and the Emperor Iturbide, whose coronation he witnessed, as he did also his abdication. During the bloody era that then convulsed Mexico, he learned to speak Spanish like his native tongue, and after securing the confidence of rival chiefs, returned with his contract sanctioned and enlarged by the central authority. While watching the shifting scenes of the revolutionary drama there, he wrote the first draft of the Mexican Constitution, afterward in substance adopted in 1824. This fact has been questioned by one historian who never knew Austin or had access to his papers, but is attested by his private journal. His papers are in a vault of our State University. That Constitution was adopted in substance by Mexico more than a year after Austin's return home.

One man, solitary and alone, unaided by wealth or powerful friends, had induced the Mexican government to reverse its policy of a century, and permit the colonization here of the very race it had watched with jealous distrust. Calm, intellectual, self-possessed, accomplished as a scholar, gentle as a woman, yet fearless as a lion, Austin was admirably equipped for the great work before him. His greatness shines with increasing luster as we see him moving forward, still unaided, and overcoming every obstacle in his path. Milam, DeWitt, Cameron, Hewitson and Robertson followed his example, and in a few years the smoke that went up from pioneer cabins from the Sabine to

Guadalupe gave token that freedom was advancing westward—it had come to stay.

GRANTED UNUSUAL POWERS.

In 1823 he repaired to Monterey, and obtained from the provincial deputation of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Texas almost plenary authority over his colony. De la Garza made him a lieutenant colonel and commander in Texas, with power to make peace or war with the Indians, to appoint judges and secure the administration of justice by an appeal to himself. The colonists knew nothing of Mexican law. Austin prescribed rules to govern them, and penalties for offenses. Horse thieves and lawless men were scourged from his colonies, and Indian forays stopped by quick retaliation.

Thus Austin, who had planted the first colony, was its first commander, judge and law-giver. Never before on this continent was any man clothed with such varied and extraordinary powers by a government to whose manners and customs he was an alien; but so justly did he rule that no one questioned or resisted his authority, and so considerate was he of the rights, the prosperity and happiness of them all, that they loved him as their benefactor, and repaid his solicitude for them by their acts of gratitude.

TEXAS FROM 1823 TO 1827.

In 1827 he had colonized one thousand families under his enlarged contracts, and settled them from near the mountains to the gulf. Abundant harvests rewarded their labor, and now there was plenty everywhere. Their land titles Austin issued from San Felipe de Austin, which was named after him. Issuing titles, adjusting surveys, reconciling differences, administering justice, preserving peace with a jealous central authority, and protecting the colonists against Indian forays, had employed all his time, and required constant vigilance.

If man's dignity should be measured by his usefulness to others, then no man who ever tread the soil of Texas can outrank Stephen F. Austin; for this man, who inspired constitutional law at a foreign capital for revolutionary states, returned home to eclipse that achievement by the patient toil and high intelligence which prepared a just government for his own race, and helped to establish the supremacy of equal laws. From 1823 to 1827 was the happiest period of his life in Texas, for his colonists were prospering and contented, the central government confided in him, and no ambitious leader had yet come to sow

discord and weaken his authority. But ambitious men came when the colonists grew strong, and threatened Eastern Texas with what was then called the "Fredonian war." Through Austin's influence with the Mexican chief Saucedo peace was restored, and an armed force of Mexican soldiers which had gone from San Antonio to punish the colonists was turned back. Thus, he who planted the first colony was the first to interpose for their protection in their first revolutionary outbreak.

PREVENTS WAR AGAIN IN 1832.

Again, in 1832, after the affairs of violence at Anahuac and Velasco, the Mexican General Mexia was sent with war vessels to chastise the colonists. Austin, then at Saltillo, hastened to Matamoros, and, going with Mexia to the mouth of the Brazos at Velasco, acted as a trusted mediator, and averted war. The grateful colonists gave him a banquet, and toasted him as "the angel of mercy and harbinger of peace."

Thus, twice were the colonies on the verge of being invaded and destroyed before they were strong enough to make successful resistance, and twice the danger was averted by the influence and presence of their trusted leader.

AUSTIN'S IMPRISONMENT.

But henceforth he was to suffer by imprisonment and from the treachery of friends—with health destroyed, his life was to be sacrificed on the altar of duty. In 1833 he was chosen, with two others, by a convention of the people, to go to Mexico and request for Texas separate statehood in the Mexican Republic. With conscious rectitude he went, and went alone, for his associates shrank from the peril involved in the mission. While returning home after its failure, he was arrested in Saltillo, taken back to Mexico, and confined for nearly two years in a dungeon of the Inquisition. For three months he was imprisoned in a dark, damp cell, without a ray of light, and not even permitted to speak to his jailor or see him, and who fed him through a hole in his door—his only companion a pet mouse. Money at last softened the rigor of confinement until he was freed under a general amnesty. Thus tortured and stripped of all except his life, his courage never failed; in the darkest hour he was willing to die for his convictions of duty to his people, for he had told the speculators at the Mexican Capital who wished to remand Texas to territorial vassalage that, rather than take the fabulous price that they offered him to desert the colonists and cease

his opposition to their designs, he would submit to having his arm torn from the shoulder. Never did his character shine with more luster than when he suffered, a modern Regulus, in a foreign prison. From that prison he staggered forth with wasted frame and tottering step. From the effects of the solitary confinement in that damp dungeon Austin never recovered.

His private papers show that he expended \$30,000 of his private means on that mission to Texas, the repayment of which by Texas he never applied for, nor will any of his heirs. These heirs, some of whom are before me, prefer to think of that money as a sacrificial offering by their great kinsman for the separate statehood of Texas.

Thus he who had established the colonies guarded their interests in every vicissitude, twice averted war, prescribed laws and established courts, was the first martyr to their aspirations for separate statehood.

ADVISES "CONSULTATION" AND HEADS AN ARMY.

In August, 1835, after his release from prison, he landed on his return home at the mouth of the Brazos. His return was hailed with acclamations of joy and banqueting, as for one risen from the grave. His advice for an immediate "consultation" of the people was followed so quickly by their assembly at San Felipe de Austin that before six weeks a "committee of public safety" was appointed, with Austin as its chief, and a little army had assembled.

The speed with which the people organized, with arms in their hands, may seem a mystery. But blood had been shed at Anahuac and Velasco, and the butchery of Americans at Zaca-tecas by Santa Anna alarmed the colonists for their impending fate, when the return of Austin awakened new hope. He wrote to Houston: "I am in favor of an immediate declaration of independence." The news of Austin's position sped to the cabin of every colonist. They heard it with joy, for in their infancy they had been rocked to the songs of independence and the wild freedom of the prairie and the forest had delighted and inspired them. No carpet knights were they, when home was in peril, but with a kiss to wife and babes, they shouldered their rifles and formed an army. Then from the Guadalupe to the Brazos and away up among the red lands of the east the deer were safe for a season, for the hunters had gone to seek more dangerous game.

No rival chief had yet come to alternate in leadership, for on the 11th day of October, 1835, Austin was chosen by acclamation to lead those hunters to the field.

They chose wisely. He alone among all the men in Texas offered to pledge all his private fortune for her independence. As the journals show, soon after he did pledge his whole estate to obtain the first loan of money for the revolution.

REVOLUTION OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES COMPARED WITH THAT OF TEXAS.

Let us pause now and consider how desperate were the chances against Texas in that dark hour of her trial. We glory in the triumph of the thirteen colonies over Great Britain, but it bears no comparison to the heroic struggle of Texas for independence. The thirteen colonies had three millions of people, and a wide ocean separated them from England. Texas, with less than six thousand men all told, fought a powerful Republic, which contained a population of over seven million, and whose boundary was contiguous to her own. England was embarrassed by a powerful opposition to the war at home, led by the elder Pitt; Texas had no friends in Mexico. England was then engaged in a European war; Mexico had only Texas to contend with. The thirteen colonies were aided by France, who sent men, ships and munitions of war; Texas, without national recognition, and with no aid except from individual volunteers, won her independence single-handed and alone. The successful struggle of Texas for independence is without a parallel in the history of the world.

The men of Austin's army cried, "On to San Antonio," and then with the assistance of such men as Rusk, Frank Johnson, Burleson, Milam, Bowie and Fannin, the Mexicans were defeated at Concepcion and driven to the Alamo for cover. Austin was no longer the "harbinger of peace," for he was the first leader of a Texas army against Mexican despotism, and with the prairie all burned west of San Antonio, the surrender of the Mexican general Cos was only a matter of time. During the operations before San Antonio, Austin, still suffering from his prison confinement, was so weak that his aide-de-camp, Colonel Austin Bryan, says his servant had to assist him in mounting his horse.

AUSTIN SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

And now this man, who had defended the colonists in every vicissitude of fortune, was ordered by the "consultation" to a different field. Reinforcement from the United States was needed to help Texas in the spring of 1836 against another invading army, and Austin was called on to go and appeal for men, arms

and ammunition. The selection was a wise one, and he obeyed without a murmur; but he wrote to the "consultation": "I am at all times ready to serve Texas in any capacity where I may be most useful, but should I leave at once prudence will be needed to keep this army together."

Had he been an ambitious Caesar, who refused to obey the senate when ordered to turn over his legions to Pompey, discord and strife would have supplanted harmony, and freedom been imperiled by rival factions.

From New Orleans to the Potomac he portrayed with impassioned eloquence the dangers before his people, and their need for help; nor did he plead in vain, for he spoke to a kindred race, who helped with money and munitions of war. His mission to the States kept him from San Jacinto, but the help he secured made San Jacinto possible.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

San Jacinto was won, and its hero, General Sam Houston, was then elected over Austin as President of the Republic in 1836, for the soldiers, flushed with victory, espoused the cause of their victorious leader. History thus repeated itself. The great author of the American declaration of independence, the greatest diplomat and statesman of them all, and the wise Federal leaders who framed the Constitution, had all to bide their time for the presidency until Washington, the military leader, had been honored.

General Mirabeau Lamar said: "The claims of General Austin on the affections of the people of Texas are of the strongest kind. He was not only the founder of the Republic, but scarcely a blessing has flowed to our country which might not be fairly attributed to his unwearied exertion for its welfare—whilst almost every calamity which has befallen it might have been averted by an adherence to his wise and prudent counsels. The world has offered but few examples of superior intelligence and sagacity, and for disinterested and intelligent philanthropy. His long-suffering for the weal of others—his patient endurance under persecution—his benevolent forgiveness of injuries, and his final sacrifice of health, happiness and life in the service of his country—all conspired to place him without a rival among the first of patriots and the best of men."

Such was the estimate of all men of that day—for on the 18th of October, 1839, while his memory was yet fresh in the minds of men, it was toasted standing and in silence at the first

banquet ever given in this city on the day when the archives were first brought here. Lamar, then President of this Republic, Burleson, the shield of the frontier, and James G. Swisher, a captain at San Jacinto, and who fought with the forlorn hope at the capture of San Antonio in 1835, were among the guests. They drank to the memory of Austin in these words: "Whatever may be the pretensions of others, Stephen F. Austin will always be considered as the Father of Texas."

Austin, in writing to General Gaines, of the United States army, said: "The prosperity of Texas has been the object of all my labors—the ideal of my existence; it has assumed the character of a religion for the guidance of all my thoughts and actions for fifteen years, superior to all personal or pecuniary views."

AUSTIN'S DEATH.

In a cold room he was writing for two days and nights his final instructions to the Texas envoy to Washington, but the labor was too much for the frail victim of a Mexican dungeon. On the 26th of December, 1836, while the Christian world was rejoicing over the advent of a Redeemer, Austin breathed his last. His dying thoughts were of Texas. In his delirium he said: "Independence is acknowledged; it is in the papers—Dr. Archer told me so," and then the pale messenger with inverted torch touched him, and he returned to the bosom of his God.

Every flag in the republic went to half mast, and when the papers announced that the "Father of Texas is no more," they all knew who had died. President Houston and Lamar, with the heads of departments, bore him to the grave, and Houston, sorrowing for a great loss to the Republic, sprinkled the first dust on his coffin.

Thus his life was sacrificed on the altar of duty.

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Views his own feathers on the fatal dart
That winged the shaft that quivered in his heart."

HIS FINAL REST.

And now we will place the remains of the great patriot near the monuments of those whom he loved, and who helped him make this mighty State. Colonel Frank Johnson, his companion and friend; General Hardeman, who, when a boy, followed him,

rifle in hand; Guy Bryan, his nephew, who in childhood climbed his knee and loved him; Wallace, his trusted scout, with Albert Sidney Johnston, Burleson, Scurry, Frank Lubbock and Tom Green will sleep by his side, and near them Hemphill and Lipscomb! What a group of immortals will surround him!

It is not given us to know what the Great Power behind all visible phenomena did with the soul when it left its frail casement; we can only hope that it found a better home. Earth and sky, the voices of nature, its harmonies and beauties, all proclaim that God is good, and that He did not plant this universal hope for immortality through tantalizing caprice. He who provides food for the hungry body will somewhere somehow, at some time, satisfy the soul that hungers after immortality. If this hope is a vain dream, and the spirit of man is annihilated by death, like the flame of a candle blown out—then life is a tragedy so full of disappointment that he who dreads to die should fear to live. No! No! If the revolving wheel of time and change destroys no atom in all this world, how can the quick spirit of man, which is king over all, perish? The strong and subtle energies of the soul will survive and find full development beyond this transitory existence, amid the prophetic splendors of an eternal dawn.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

The contest between the partisans of General Houston and those of Austin was a bitter one, but it was followed by a closer friendship and allegiance between those leaders, under circumstances that illustrate the greatness of them both. When Houston was elected he had only San Jacinto and Santa Anna—nothing more. No military chest, no credit, no stable government, no recognition amongst the nations, no navy, no army, and no means of supporting one. Then, knowing what perils were before him, and looking all over Texas for some statesmen to aid him, he chose Austin above all others for his high intelligence and patriotism, and asked him if he would ignore the bitterness of the last contest and become his chief adviser as Secretary of State. That single act lifts Houston above the plane of the ordinary statesman, and marks him as a patriot and a great man. And he was appealing to a great man, for with Austin, ambition, sentiment and offices were all as wafted dust on the balances, when Texas needed him, and he went at once to Houston's side as Secretary of State. It was a noble sacrifice of pride to duty, and history records no other like it in the careers of public men. How noble was it in Houston to bow his crest before his defeated antagonist,

and by supplicating his aid in the most important duty before him, announce thus to his own followers that Austin was a greater man than any of them. If that thing had happened in this era of machine politics, Houston would have been denounced as ungrateful to his own partisans, and Austin as a servile sycophant. But in the light of history, their names shine like twin stars seen between lifted clouds at midnight. What an object lessen to those who, regardless of public interest, can see no virtue in a partisan opponent and bestow favors only on the parasites who elevate them!

AS A DIPLOMAT AND CITIZEN.

Never until the lamented Garrison published the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas did this generation know the great ability of Austin as a diplomat. He armed Wharton, the Texas envoy at Washington, not only with convincing arguments for a recognition of independence, but for annexation to the Union. But there was to be no cringing supplication, for he made it plain that when Texas entered the Union it must be as a co-equal sovereign, retaining full ownership of all her territory, and that it should remain as the Constitution adopted eight months before had dictated—one-half for the people and the other half for the education of their posterity forever. That was the first keynote to all the future policy of Texas, which has kept her one and undivided from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and from the Panhandle to the gulf.

To speak of this man in the language of undeserved eulogy would be unjust to him, and his own character would condemn; yet we can truly affirm that such was his intellectual organism, his self-poise amid difficulties and the purity of his private life, that few men in ancient and modern times have equaled him. I have examined his public and private correspondence now in our State University, and for years enjoyed the friendship of his trusted friend and companion, Col. Frank Johnson, who loved and almost idolized him. His colonists loved him as their friend and benefactor. They named their children for him, and their families rejoiced when he came. He had a welcome in every cabin—and he who never knew the comforts of home with wife and his own children, lavished the affections of his noble nature on the children of his colonists. The purity of his life which was revealed in his face softened his habitual dignity, and deprived it of austerity. No ambitious warrior was he, animated by a love of conquest—he struck only in defense of home—no knight errant, seeking fame through adventure; his greatest tri-

umph was in the promotion of peace; no visionary dreamer, intent to accomplish the impossible; his well balanced mind measured in advance every difficulty, and they vanished before his energy.

WHAT PRESIDENTS HOUSTON AND LAMAR THOUGHT OF HIM.

General Sam Houston, in his last great speech in the United States senate, said: "Stephen F. Austin was the father of Texas. This is a designation justly accorded him, as will be testified to by every man who is acquainted with the primitive history of Texas or its progress as long as he lived. Stephen F. Austin is entitled to that honor. It is due to his friends, to whom his memory is most dear and sacred. Sir, posterity will never know the worth of Stephen F. Austin, the privations he endured, the enterprise he possessed, his undying zeal, his ardent devotion to Texas and its interests, and his future hopes connected with its glorious destiny."

ADDRESS BY DR. BRIGGS

Eloquent Preacher Draws Lessons from Life of Austin—Honored Best in Imitation of Virtues.

After some introductory remarks appropriate to the occasion, Dr. Briggs spoke in part as follows:

The chief charm of history is the study of personal character. Historic facts and details constitute the framework in which appear the portraits of living men. We all love to study in public spheres the action of ideas and principles that have molded the civilization of a people, and shaped the destiny of a nation. But back of ideas and principles are living men. It is only when ideas and principles are incarnated in living men, taking captive their hearts, firing their best enthusiasms, swelling as an inspiration through all the veins of their personality, that they begin to take root in history, and bring forth fruit for the weal of the thousands. So the chief charm and real inspiration of history are the living men who moved across the stage and played their parts amid the great actions that launched a nation upon its career, or saved it in the crisis of its fate.

We study the work of Stephen F. Austin to-night chiefly that we may know the manner of man it reveals. We gather together the details, and piece together the fragments that we may gain an insight into his personality—his courage,

endurance and sacrifice, his struggles, his trials, his hopes, his defeats and triumphs. Behind the colonizer, the soldier, the patriot and the statesman, we encounter a character strong, vivid, vigorous and oftentimes dramatic. A character that looks out luminous and living at almost every turn of the page. Throughout the many vicissitudes of his career—bravely meeting disappointment, disaster, poverty and suffering, languishing in Mexican dungeons and bending beneath almost super-human burdens—at every rise of the curtain, at every shift of the scene, it is the man himself, Stephen F. Austin, who stands before us. And as we feel the spell of his great personality so electric with the energies of consecrated character, we are not surprised to read as the mature and thoughtful estimate of him, by one who knew him well, these words: "His long suffering for the weal of others; his patient endurance under persecutions; his benevolent forgiveness of injuries, and his final sacrifice of health, happiness and life in the service of his country—all conspire to place him without a superior among the first of patriots and the best of men."

How and where does the world get such men as these—men who seem to leap upon the stage to meet a crisis, fully armed and equipped? The great constructive thinkers, the great epochal men of action, who never fail to appear when the hour strikes? The proverb says they are born and not made by circumstances. Providence, foreseeing the need, fashions the man. But all through history we see the movement of a wondrous prescience. The hour never strikes, the crisis never comes, but that the man, prepared and ready, steps forth to meet it and to do its work. God cannot do great things in the history of a people without great men to help him. George Eliot represents old Antonio Stradivari, of Cremona, as saying: "God cannot make Antonio's violins without Antonio." When God would enter human history with the forces and resources that uplift men and nations. He must have a man—brave, devoted, of unflinching courage, and capable of a lofty self-denial. God cannot liberate Israel without Moses; He cannot open up the new world without a Columbus, nor project a Protestant reformation without a Martin Luther. This corresponds to the solid reality of facts all through history, and is the explanation to the scene in which we mingle to-night.

Such a God-chosen and God-inspired man was Stephen F. Austin. Such a group of men were the heroes who struggled and suffered with him for the freedom and greatness of Texas. Look out over your State to-day, and you can answer the ques-

tion: "What hath God wrought by these chosen and commissioned men?" The little mustard seed which they planted and watered with their tears and blood has grown to a great tree, beneath whose shade we sit to-day and rejoice amid all the arts and experiences of peace.

"They wrought in sad sincerity,
Themselves from God they could not free;
They builded better than they knew;
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

What shall we do with the memory of these men and the mighty heritage they have transmitted to us? Be faithful to both while life shall last, and guard them with our best care, enthusiasm and patriotic service. It is a mighty trust they have bequeathed to us. The principles of liberty for which they fought, the institutions that incarnate those principles within the social body, the memory of the heroes and heroines who suffered and died that this heritage might be ours, the invisible, yet most real forces of courage, devotion and self-sacrifice, without which all the rest would have been impossible or unavailable.

Young men and women, this heritage is now descending to you from the hands of those who have so faithfully guarded it through the generation now passing from the stage of action. Will you be faithful to it? And how? The best way is by imitating their spirit. Make glorious in times of peace the virtues they made glorious in times of war. What did Texas need in 1836? Austins, Houstons, Traverses, Fannins, Bowies and others. What does Texas need to-day? Young men fired by the same spirit—the spirit that lays all on the altar of home and country. Renew the fires of your enthusiasm, and the warmth of your patriotic fervor beside this casket to-night, and fit yourselves by example as well as by precept, to baptize the coming generations in the glorious traditions of your history. We venerate the memory of the great dead. We hold anniversaries in their honor. We toast them in tender and exalted sentiment. We plant their graves with bloom, and give them the tribute of sculptor and song; but the loftiest tribute we can pay them is to imitate their virtues and their example, and guard sacredly the heritage they have transmitted to us.

LAST SERVICE IS READ OVER S. F. AUSTIN

Remains are Conveyed from Senate Chamber to Last Resting Place in
State Cemetery—Children do Him Honor—Casket Borne be-
tween Double Line—Calvary Company Marches—Two
Ministers and Mrs. Fisher have Part.

From the Austin Statesman.

Within sight and hearing of hundreds of school children, besides a large number of older Texans, the last services were conducted over the body of Stephen F. Austin yesterday afternoon in the Senate Chamber at 3:30 o'clock, and at the grave in the State cemetery about 4:30 o'clock. The services were impressive as the Rev. Dr. E. B. Wright read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures, and was followed by a prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. R. J. Briggs.

Leaving the chamber, the children of the schools then formed in double line at the south entrance to the Capitol, where they stood as the casket passed between them.

After the children, the party left the chamber in the following order: Legislative committee, Judge A. W. Terrell, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Briggs and the Rev. Dr. E. B. Wright, the honorary pallbearers, the city council, the active pallbearers, the casket, and the family. As the procession formed, the same order was taken as on Wednesday, with the city, State and county constabulary leading, followed by General Henry Hutchings and his aid, Captain Wilbur H. Young. The cavalry organization, Troop C, acted as the military escort of the day in the place of Company D of the day before.

Guards of honor from Company D had been on duty all Wednesday night and yesterday morning, when they were relieved by the men from Troop C. The guards were under the command of Sergeant Henry Hutchings, Jr., the squads relieving one another from time to time, while the company was in charge of the remains lying in state. Visitors viewed the casket during those hours.

When the procession reached the State cemetery, the Troop C men drew up in double rank, and the body of the famous Texan passed between them to the grave. Upon its arrival there, and after it had been lowered into the earth, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Briggs read the funeral service, and a short prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Wright. Mrs. Rebecca Fisher, President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, then placed a silk banner of the Lone Star State on the grave with a few appropri-

ate words. The services were concluded, and the Father of Texas was laid at rest among the many others whom the State delights to honor.

On behalf of the people of Austin, the City Council presented a beautiful floral tribute to the memory of the man after whom the city is named. The words, "City of Austin," were woven on the offering.

CELEBRATION AT AUSTIN COLLEGE, SHERMAN, TEXAS

In Honor of Stephen F. Austin.

On Monday evening, in the college auditorium, an interesting program was rendered in memory of "The Father of Texas." Dr. Hall, of Galveston, presided over the exercises in his usual dignified manner, and pleased his hearers by his timely and earnest words on the significance of the occasion which had brought together the admirers of Austin.

The principal speaker of the evening was Col. C. B. Randell, whose subject was: "The Debt of Texas to Stephen F. Austin." Col. Randell contrasted the Texas into which Austin came with the Texas to-day, pointing out that he settled the colony with white men, who brought with them the institutions of a free and liberty-loving people. In the opinion of Mr. Randell, San Jacinto, important as that battle was, was merely an incident in the realization of the plans to which Stephen F. Austin had given his life and his fortune.

Col. Randell was followed by Dr. Clyce, who set forth clearly the history and purpose of the Stephen F. Austin Fellowship in History and Political Science. He aroused enthusiasm by setting forth what Austin College might some day become if only those interested in the College would come to the assistance of the institution with their means.

The subject of Dr. T. A. Wharton's address was the motto upon Austin's coat-of-arms, "Deus Regnat." The chief point made by Dr. Wharton was that an overruling Providence guided Austin's steps to Texas on his memorable mission. To the speaker's mind, Austin was pre-eminently the gentleman, the coherent force in the State.

The musical part of the program was especially interesting. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Fay Loving and Mrs. Miller, who sang in their usual happy style, accompanied by Professor

Case. Mrs. Key kindly permitted Miss Colby to take part in the exercises; it is needless to say that Miss Colby delighted her hearers by the splendid manner in which she sang.

The family of Stephen F. Austin was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Fred. S. Robbins, of Bay City.

Over the platform hung the handsome portrait of Austin, the gift of Col. Guy M. Bryan, Jr., of Houston.

The committee on arrangements desires to take this opportunity of thanking those who participated in the program, and who contributed so largely to the success of the occasion.

PROGRAM.

Music	Miss Fay Loving
"The Debt of Texas to Stephen F. Austin"	C. B. Randell
Music	Mrs. Miller
The History and the Purpose of the Stephen F. Austin Fellowshipship	Dr. T. S. Clyce
"Deus Regnat" (motto on Austin's Coat-of-Arms)	
.....	Dr. T. A. Wharton
Music	Miss Byrle Colby
Doxology and Benediction.	

STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN, A BUSINESS MAN

A brief History of the Most Eminent and Successful Empresario of Texas and the Manner of his Success, both as a Colonizer and a Diplomat.

BY S. P. ETHERIDGE, IN HOUSTON POST.

The changes wrought by time have not been confined to modes of transportation, manners of conducting warfare, manners of barter and trade; the whole list, as it were, has been revised, even the standard of a modern hero is quite different from a few centuries ago. It is true, the sentimental are with us yet whose mind, in depicting a hero, would take his measure by the strength of his armor, the keenness of his sword, and the number of knights or "heathens" he had sent home on their shields, but the modern and typical American is now wont to pass judgment on a hero by taking the measure of his business acumen and the "quantity" of his success. The man who gains the very pinnacle of success, and then makes a misstep and loses his fortune, at the same time loses the high esteem in which he is held

by his fellowmen—his name is written in the modern “Dooms-day” day book to guide other weary pilgrims, who try to negotiate the mysterious paths of high finance.

But that “nothing succeeds like success” has been demonstrated in the world of a business, and to be a real modern hero, a man must not only “corner May wheat,” but be able to realize handsomely on the venture. While these conditions obtain to-day, fifty or a hundred years ago matters were quite different, as in turn those days were as different from a century previous to that. It is true this evolution has not been noticeable from day to day. The change is gradual that a comparison of to-day with yesterday shows so small a change that it cannot be detected, but a comparison of to-day with a day ten years previous, the difference is quite obvious, and the conclusion is, that a change takes place from day to day.

The modern business men, the real business men, the modern hero, can detect this progress by bringing down the calculation to the minutest point, and thus gain a knowledge of the trend of affairs, anticipate the wants of the world for a few years to come, and make his investments accordingly.

AUSTIN A MODERN HERO.

Stephen Fuller Austin, “The Father of his Colony,” the most potent factor in the development of Texas, the hero and the idolized of Texas’ million school children and the student of history in other parts of the world, was the modern hero—a modern business man. It is true that his devotion to the cause of Texas sapped away his vitality, and death claimed him before his plans obtained their fruition; but the measure of his success was so full that one marvels at his accomplishment in a little more than a decade. Where he found a wilderness, he turned it into a garden, and where found savages, he replaced their wigwams with farm houses occupied by a liberty-loving and highly cultivated citizenry.

A business man is not always cold as steel and sharp as a chisel; he is cold as steel when it is time to be chilly, but he is affable and pleasant when the time comes; and being a true man, he is tender and loving at home. Austin was endeared to his people, and admired by the succeeding generation, because, in addition to being a business man, he shared his knowledge of business with his colonists; his success meant success to them; the two were mutually dependent. He was kind and loving, not only because he was such by nature, but he knew full well the

advantage of having his colonists love and respect him; he was sociable and democratic, not only because he was such by nature, but because the hardy pioneers required that of the man they would respect. Austin encouraged honesty among his colonists by being honest himself. It served him well, not only himself, but the people of Texas to-day.

HONESTY IN BUSINESS.

It is not claimed that he would have been otherwise than just, kind and honest, if it would have served his purpose better, but it is quite evident he knew what it took to succeed with colonists in Texas, and if conditions or circumstances had been different he would never have undertaken the work that he did. Austin was all that he pretended. In the code of laws he wrote for the guidance of his colonists, gambling was expressly forbidden except on horse racing, and in this a debt incurred by gambling on horse racing could not be recovered by law. This was to en-running a roulette wheel in Mexico; he was opposed to gambling, first of all because he was convinced it was wrong, as was shown in a letter to Hayden Edwards, in a measure censuring him for running a roulette wheel in Mexico; he was opposed to gambling secondly, because he knew it would make those who participated in it indolent and lazy. As a consideration by a business man the latter reason would have been sufficient to justify its prohibition, as it was necessary that Austin have men in his colony that would produce, as markets were too far and sufficient to sustain all was required to be raised at home. In doing this the colonists would prosper, and Austin would prosper also.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Pioneer life was not altogether new to Stephen F. Austin. His father, Moses Austin, was a pioneer before him, first moving to "Mine A. Burton," upper Louisiana (now Missouri), in 1799, when young Stephen was but 6 years of age. Louisiana at that time was new country, sparsely settled, but rich in prospects. Moses Austin was a business man himself. He looked into the future, and saw that the increased population of the Atlantic seaboard would soon outgrow the country, and would first spread into the Mississippi valley for new territory. He went there to be in on the ground floor. Being a minor in Wythe County, Virginia, where young Stephen was born, it was quite natural he would seek to follow the same occupation in the new country. The result was that he bought the lead mines known

as "Mine A. Burton." In 1810 young Stephen went into the mining business with his father, thus acquiring a knowledge of the pioneer settlers and the business methods of his father, which was of material assistance to him in the new country which he was destined to settle.

Stephen F. Austin was not only a business man by training but by inheritance. His father at one time was a member of the importing firm of Stephen Austin & Company, of Philadelphia, and later established a branch concern at Richmond, Virginia, known as Moses Austin & Company. In the importing business Moses Austin learned of the resources of the West and its possibilities, having been in touch with trade for years, and knowing the secret of disposing of the product to the best advantage, hence his mining venture in Virginia and his subsequent removal to Louisiana (Missouri). Moses Austin was rich in experiences in the financial world, also. He was one of the stockholders, and, perhaps, one of the founders of a bank in St. Louis which flourished for several years and yielded the concern rich returns. This institution was wrecked in 1819 by Kentucky speculators, and financially ruined Moses Austin and his son Stephen. The mine failing to give up as rich returns as might be expected, and his fortune wasted, Moses Austin conceived the idea of establishing a colony in Texas.

EYES TURNED TOWARD TEXAS.

Moses Austin was a man of considerable business foresight. He had seen the Mississippi valley develop. He knew that Texas, with her salubrious climate and fertile prairies, was destined in a few years to be the most valuable in North America. He determined to plant a colony near the Gulf of Mexico, convenient to water transportation, in order that New Orleans, St. Louis, New York and other eastern ports would be of easy access. Stephen Austin shared in his father's convictions. While the Mexican authorities which ruled over Texas were opposed to the idea of settling Texas with North Americans, Moses Austin, with the aid of Baron de Bastrop, induced the authorities at Bexar (San Antonio) to give him a contract for settling 300 families.

This venture was one of pure business. There is no evidence that Austin considered finding homes for the oppressed, for there were none in America. There is no evidence that he intended to found a petty kingdom, or to enter a wedge for the United States to gain authority over the rich and fertile country. It is more than likely that the section 19 of the imperial law of

Mexico that afterwards became effective, but which was practically in accord with his contract, appealed to him. This section reads as follows:

“To each empresario who introduces and establishes families in any of the provinces designed for colonization there shall be granted at the rate of three haciendas (66,426 acres) and two labors (354 1-4 acres) for each two hundred families so introduced by him. The premium cannot exceed nine haciendas (199,278 acres) and six labors (1062 3-4 acres), whatever be the number of families he may introduce.”

In 1820 all arrangements were made by Moses Austin for the settlement of three hundred families. Encountering many hardships on his return, and having passed the age of life when disease could be successfully combated, Moses Austin died at the age of 56, upon his return home to Missouri. It was his desire that his son, Stephen F. Austin, carry out his project.

ASSUMES FATHER'S CONTRACT.

The same year young Austin came to Texas, and had the contract with his father confirmed, and was welcomed into what is now known as the Lone Star State, made possible, in a large measure, by his own efforts.

Stephen F. Austin was a successful empresario. Strange as it may seem, his success stands head and shoulders above that of the scores of others who attempted the same project in Texas. He selected his land between the Lavaca and San Jacinto Rivers on the east and west, the San Antonio road on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The land was fertile, well watered, abounded in game, and the streams with fish, and at the same time was conveniently situated to deep water. Galveston making access to foreign markets much easier than if he had gone farther into the interior.

QUALIFIED FOR WORK.

Austin was the most fitted Empresario in Texas. He was experienced in business, and experienced in the making of laws, having served in the territorial legislature of Missouri from 1813 to 1819, the time of his removal, being one of the youngest and yet one of the most distinguished lawmakers in that body. He was experienced in a judiciary capacity, as when, in 1819, he was in Arkansas, with a view of settling there (the present site of Little Rock), he was appointed circuit judge by Governor Miller, which position he held until he left the Territory. He

was also a man of learning, as well as a man of experience, having attended school in New England during his early days and later, just prior to entering into business with his father, took a two years course in the Transylvania University.

Being known as a man of learning, popular and unusual business experience and ability, the announcement that Stephen F. Austin was at the head of a colony in Texas, hundreds of the best families sought him out, knowing that he would conscientiously look to their mutual interest, and feeling certain they would succeed. Their confidence was not misplaced, as his colonists not only prospered, but their land titles were looked to with a zeal that characterized all his business dealings, with the result that they have never been questioned, as subsequent history of the State courts will show.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS.

If Austin was anything, he was unselfish. He realized to the fullest that on the success of his colony depended his own. If Austin was anything, he was grateful, he delighted to serve those men and women who had come into a wilderness to help him make his colony a success. If Austin hated anything, he hated failure; he would have spent his last dollar and consumed every spark of his life or energy, or make his colony in Texas a success. He was a good lawyer, and he knew that the title to his lands and the lands of his colonists in Texas must be beyond question, realizing that the time would come when the courts would be called upon to decide vexing questions. At the time of his settlement in Texas there was internal dissension in Mexico, and immediately upon his arrival in Texas there were changes in the Mexican government. In 1822 he made the trip to Mexico City to have his title and that of his colonists in Texas validated beyond the shadow of a doubt. After more than a year of patient waiting he succeeded to the minutest detail.

A SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMAT.

Austin was a diplomat. His position in Mexico was a difficult one. He made friends with both factions, and while one faction was in power he managed to make friends with it, and at the same time not gain the enmity of the opposition. The result was, that he stood as high in the estimation of the officials under the republic as under the empire.

When in Mexico in the interest of his grant of land, Austin was neither clothed in buckskin or bison hide, but he was dressed

according to the latest fashion, which added materially to his popularity with the Mexico City society and with members of the official family. The Texas pioneer always went well dressed, and never forgot the lesson of neatness and polish learned while at college in his early days. His life among the unpolished people and in a wilderness never caused him to forget himself or grow careless.

A picture appearing in a number of Texas histories and narratives of early life in the State, depicts Austin a suit of buckskin leaning on a trusty rifle and a sleepy-eyed canine by his side. This has been seized by a number of sentimental historians to be typical of life in Texas and the life of Austin. While this may be said in a measure of many of the early settlers, especially the stock raisers, it was not true of the founder of this successful colony, as he merely posed in such a garb for a picture to please some friends and to send back to old college mates.

MASTERED THE SPANISH.

He not only mixed with the society of Mexico City while spending a year there for the purpose of gaining good will and popularity, but to study language and customs, which was calculated to help him in Texas, and since he had become a Mexican subject. He thoroughly mastered the language, and in years to come he was the interpreter for his colonists, sending laws and decrees promulgated by the government broadcast among his colonists, after being carefully translated into English. Austin also mixed socially with the colonists. Being young, handsome, single, and a graceful dancer, he was popular with the younger set of the pioneers, and whenever a dance was given, the Empresario was always among the first invited, and he invariably attended.

Austin ruled his colony firmly but with justice, mercy and kindness. He was experienced in making and applying the laws which aided him much in his work. Under the contract with the government of Mexico, he was left the responsibility of governing his colonies with few restrictions. He was broad and liberal minded, and his civil and criminal codes were simple and brief. Included in the civil code he outlined briefly the rules of the colony, including therein a fee bill, in order that there could be no complaint that he had used partiality in dealing with his colonists.

AUSTIN'S CRIMINAL CODE.

His criminal code was simplicity itself. The first five articles related to the treatment of the Indians. His carrying out these

articles, and the demand that his colonists respect them, account in a large measure for his success in dealing with the red men. While his colonists were troubled with the Indians, it can be said that they were harrassed less than other colonies. Austin knew the Indians of the Mississippi valley, and had made a study of them, and he was determined to make no mistake, especially at a time when the newcomers were not prepared for war, but rather compelled, under the circumstances, to develop the lands. Article 6 dealt with "murder, theft, robbery and other depredations." Article 7 prohibited gambling, except betting on horse racing, and this exception was made to encourage the breeding of fine horses; but even in this a debt incurred in making such a bet could not be recovered by law. Article 8 prohibited profane swearing and drunkenness. Article 9 prohibited a man living together publicly as man and wife without first having been legally married. Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 were in reference to slavery. Article 15 prohibited stealing. Article 16 defined and prohibited assault. Article 17 defined punishment for slander. Article 18 was in reference to making or circulating counterfeit money. Article 19 prescribed the manner of dealing with the immoral. Article 20 prescribed what the alcaldes should do with bad characters and vagabonds. Article 21 outlined punishment for anyone resisting the law or abusing an officer.

Articles 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 dealt with collecting fines, payment of fines, and other matters pertaining to the administration of the law effectively and with dispatch.

Both criminal and civil codes were approved by the political chiefs of Texas.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS.

The manner in which Austin conducted the business of his colony was largely in the manner that any other large land office would have been conducted. He kept a force of clerks, translators and assistants, at his own expense, to do the work pertaining to his colony, and a correct record of all lands taken up with boundaries. While this money to keep up office expenses came largely from his own pocket, he was in a measure reimbursed by colonists, whom he charged a fee of twelve and a half cents per acre for land and other fees provided for in his civil code. Much of this money was never paid, as he admitted many colonists who were unable to pay, but who were well known to himself as to their worth and desirability. Added to the duties of his office, which was located at San Felipe de Austin, on the Brazos River, there was much work to be done looking after shipments of necessities to the colonies from abroad.

While Austin might have lost money on importing ventures at times, he as a rule was paid by colonists either in money for such as were brought in, or in products of the soil. This trade was not restricted to himself, as he encouraged others to take up the importing trade, and as a result the mercantile business became profitable.

BREACH WITH MEXICO.

While Austin and his colonists were true Mexican citizens, and kept the faith with the country with whom they had taken contracts, they insisted that Mexico keep her faith also. In 1830, Mexico apparently became jealous of the growth of Texas, which was becoming thickly settled with North Americans. A decree was promulgated prohibiting others from coming in, adding oppressive taxation directly contrary to Austin's and other Empresarios' contracts. Texas colonists sent memorials and petitions, but it did no good.

A meeting was held, and commissioners were selected to go to Mexico. Austin was among them, and was the only one to go. While there, becoming discouraged, he wrote a letter to his colony, telling them that nothing satisfactory could be expected of Mexico, and to prepare to resist Mexican authority. After, in a measure, accomplishing his aim, he set out for Texas. The letter he had written had been intercepted, condemned as treasonable, and he was thrown into prison, where he was held over a year as a hostage for Texas. It can be said of Austin that he was a devoted Mexican citizen, as shown in the Fredonian rebellion, he joined with Mexico against Edwards, his colonists and allies in and around Nacogdoches, and succeeded in putting down the trouble.

SERVICE TO THE REPUBLIC.

In 1835 and 1836, the last two years of the life of Austin, he served the provisional Republic of Texas in her struggle for independence. He was first made commander-in-chief of the army, and was singularly successful in that capacity until the campaign around San Antonio, he having been selected as one of the commissioners to visit the United States to secure aid for the struggling republic, resigned his command to General Sam Houston. He was singularly successful in the East as well. The diplomacy that served him so well in the Mexican Capital served him as well in the United States. He was able to report to his country that a quarter million dollars had been secured to carry on the struggle.

While Stephen F. Austin lived to see Texas independent, he

failed in one ambition, and that was to become the President of the infant republic. He bowed gracefully to the will of the people, and served wherever they decided he was most needed. He sought first to be Provisional President in 1835, but Henry Smith was selected over him at the convention by nine votes. Again, after his return to Texas in 1836 from securing aid in the East, he sought to receive the highest honor within the gift of the people of Texas. Smith was a candidate also, but the ascendancy of General Sam Houston, under whom, as commander-in-chief of Texas, the battle of San Jacinto was won, overshadowed them, and both were defeated for the presidency.

December 27, 1836, at the age of forty-three, the life of this keen business man, successful politician, able diplomat and patriot, went out, and his body was buried at Peach Point. He was a man that remembered with gratitude those who aided him, as was seen in his rewarding the heirs of Hawkins, who helped him on his first expedition. Texas has long remembered with gratitude the services of Austin in her early days, but only now has her gratitude become manifest with a tomb and place in the State cemetery.

In John Henry Brown's history of Texas, Vol. 1, pages 114 to 117, appears the following account of the ceremonies attending the burial of General Stephen F. Austin, in 1836, and which may be interesting reading in connection with the removal of his remains from Brazoria County to the State cemetery at Austin:

General Austin died in the house of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McKinstry. His remains lay in state from the twenty-seventh to the twenty-ninth, on which day they were escorted from West Columbia, two miles, to the steamboat Yellowstone, at Columbia. Colonel George W. Poe acted as marshal of the procession, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and House. Then followed the hearse, with his colleagues of the cabinet, Henry Smith, William S. Fisher, James P. Henderson and S. Rhodes Fisher, as pallbearers; his relatives, President Houston and Vice-President Lamar; officers of the civil list, officers of the army, officers of the navy, and clerks of the departments, and citizens.

On arriving at Peach Point, on the river, the home of James F. Perry, his brother-in-law, and the place of interment, the procession was met by a detachment of the first regiment of infantry, under Captain Martin K. Snell, who paid the last honors to the deceased patriot, on his interment. His only sister and other kindred were in after years buried beside him.

On the day of his death the following order was issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, December 27, 1836.

The Father of Texas is no more. The first pioneer of the wilderness has departed. General Stephen F. Austin, Secretary of State, expired this day at half past twelve o'clock, at Columbia.

As a testimony of respect to his high standing, undeviating moral rectitude, and as a mark of the nation's gratitude for his untiring zeal and invaluable services, all officers, civil and military, are requested to wear crepe on the right arm for a space of thirty days. All officers commanding posts, garrisons or detachments will, so soon as information is received of this melancholy event, cause twenty-three guns (one for each county in the Republic), to be fired, with an interval of five minutes between each; and also have the garrison and regimental colors hung with black, during the space of mourning for the illustrious deceased.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM S. FISHER,

Secretary of War.

A similar order to the navy was issued by S. Rhodes Fisher, Secretary of that department.

Among the touching episodes connected with the death of General Austin, was the presence with him in the hour of death of perhaps his oldest living friends in Texas. Major James Kerr, of Lavaca, who had served with him in the territorial legislature of Missouri twenty years before, and who had ever been his warm and confidential friend in Texas. There lies before me now an entry in the private diary of Major Kerr, written on the day of Austin's death, beautiful in its tender lamentation over the sad event.

In the Senate of the United States, on the first of August, 1854, after referring to the American fathership of Texas, General Sam Houston, in the fullness of a great heart, said:

"Stephen F. Austin was the Father of Texas. This is a designation justly accorded to him, as will be testified to by every man who is acquainted with the primitive history of Texas, or its progress, as long as he lived. He is entitled to that honor. Posterity will never know the worth of Stephen F. Austin, the privation which he endured, the enterprise which he possessed, his undying zeal, his ardent devotion to Texas and her interests, and his hopes connected with her glorious destiny."

AUSTIN'S RELATIVES.

The daughter of Moses Austin and Mary Brown Austin, Emily Margaret Brown Austin, married in Missouri, first, James Bryan, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and of their issue three sons only reared families, the members of which are given below; second, she married in Missouri, James Franklin Perry, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and of their issue but one son reared a family, the members of which are given below. These are the descendants of Moses Austin, as Stephen F. Austin never married, and James Elijah Brown Austin had but one child, a son, who died in 1837, at the age of 8 years, the father having died in 1829. Moses Austin had but these three children.

William Joel Bryan (deceased).

James Perry Bryan, near Quintana, Brazoria County.

Guy M. Bryan, Jr., Houston.

Samuel I. Bryan (deceased).

Moses Austin Bryan, Jr. (deceased).

Erin E. Bryan (deceased).

Lavinia Bryan Stratton (deceased).

Moses Austin Bryan (deceased).

Polycarp Lemotte Bryan.

James Bryan, Lee County.

By second marriage:

Lewis R. Bryan, Houston.

Beauregard Bryan, El Paso.

Austin Y. Bryan, Columbia.

Guy Morrison Bryan (deceased).

William Jack Bryan, Houston.

Mrs. Edward W. Parker, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Emmett Lee Perry, Bay City.

Guy Morrison Bryan, Houston.

Stephen S. Perry (deceased).

James Franklin Perry, Perry's Landing.

Henry Austin Perry, Angleton.

Charles B. Perry, Nevada.

Emmett Lee Perry, Bay City.

Mrs. A. A. Moore, Bay City.

Mordella S. Perry, Bay City.

BRIEF HISTORY OF STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

A son of Moses and Mary Brown Austin.

Born in Austinville, Wythe County, Virginia, November 3, 1793.

Moved to Louisiana (now Missouri) in 1798.

Early school days were spent at St. Genevieve, Mo.

In 1804 he was sent to Springfield, Conn., and placed under a private tutor, Rev. Horace Holley; he later attended school at Colchester and New London.

In 1808 he resumed his studies at the Transylvania University, in Lexington, Ky.

In 1810, returned home in Missouri, and went into business with his father in lead mining and smelting.

In 1813 he was elected to the Territorial legislature of Missouri, holding office till 1819.

In 1819 he and his father formed the plan of settling a colony in Texas, and the same year went to Arkansas in the interest of the plan.

While in Arkansas he laid off a town, which his brother-in-law, James Bryan, named Little Rock.

In 1820 he was made one of the circuit judges by Territorial Governor Miller.

In 1820 he went to New Orleans to make the requisite arrangements for aiding his father, who had gone to Bexar (San Antonio) to obtain grants of land for colonization.

In 1821, June 18, he started from New Orleans on the steamboat Beaver for Texas.

In 1821, July 20, while at Natchitoches, he learned of his father's death, and determined to carry out the colonization plans.

In 1821, August 12, he arrived in San Antonio, where he learned of Mexico's independence.

In 1821, December, he arrived with his first immigrants.

In 1822 he went to Mexico to have his colonization plans validated by the new government, and, because of the unsettled state of affairs, was compelled to remain there a year.

In 1823 the town of San Felipe de Austin was established as the site of the colony's business affairs.

In 1824, 1825 and 1826 arrangements were made for the settlement of additional families to the 300 first provided for in the original grant, to the number of 1200.

In 1827, in addition to his work for the colony, devoted much of his time to the putting down of the Fredonian rebellion.

In 1833, June 1, he left Texas as a delegate to Mexico, to attempt to have an obnoxious decree repealed and have Texas made a separate State.

In 1833, December 10, having succeeded in a measure, he started for Texas.

In 1834, February 13, he was arrested on a charge of treason and thrown into prison, where he was held for over a year.

In 1835, August, he was released, and returned to Texas, where he began preparations with the colonists to preserve their rights and resist Mexican authority.

In 1835, October 10, he was made commander-in-chief of the Texas army in war for independence against Mexico.

In 1835, December, delegates to form a provisional government and formulate a declaration of principles made him one of the commissioners to the United States. Henry Smith was chosen President of Texas over Austin by nine votes.

In 1836 a loan of \$250,000 was secured by Austin to aid Texas in her struggle for independence.

In 1836, July, he returned to Texas, and interested himself in the release of Santa Anna, who had been captured at San Jacinto, the battle that gained Texas her independence.

In 1836, October, Austin and Smith were defeated for the presidency of Texas by General Sam Houston.

In 1836, December 27, Austin died; his body placed on the steamer Yellowstone, conveyed to Peach Point, where he was buried with appropriate honors.

In 1910, October 19, the body of this distinguished man is to be removed to the State cemetery at Austin to be placed in its final resting place.

HOUSE BILL No. 27.

BY MCKINNEY.

In the House.—January 12, 1911, read first time and referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; January 20, 1911, reported favorably by committee; January 21, 1911, reported favorably.

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

An Act to provide for the erection of a monument over the remains of General Stephen F. Austin, in the State cemetery at Austin, Texas; to make an appropriation therefor and to declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That a monument be erected over the remains of General Stephen F. Austin, in the State cemetery at Austin, Texas, under the supervision of the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for that purpose out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to issue warrants for the cost thereof upon accounts therefor, approved by the Governor.

Section 2. The fact that seventy-four years have elapsed since the death of General Austin, and no suitable expression of the love and gratitude of the people of this State, for his services to Texas, having yet been made, and that the monument herein provided for should be erected without delay, create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Committee Room, Austin, Texas,

January 20, 1911.

Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: Your Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred House Bill No. 27, a bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the erection of a monument over the re-

mains of General Stephen F. Austin, in the State cemetery at Austin, Texas; to make an appropriation therefor, and to declare an emergency,

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass. Mr. Stamps was appointed to make a full report.

LAWSON, *Chairman.*

FULL REPORT.

Committee Room, Austin, Texas,

January 20, 1911.

Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: Your Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred House Bill No. 27, a bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the erection of a monument over the remains of General Stephen F. Austin, in the State cemetery at Austin, Texas; to make an appropriation therefor, and to declare an emergency.

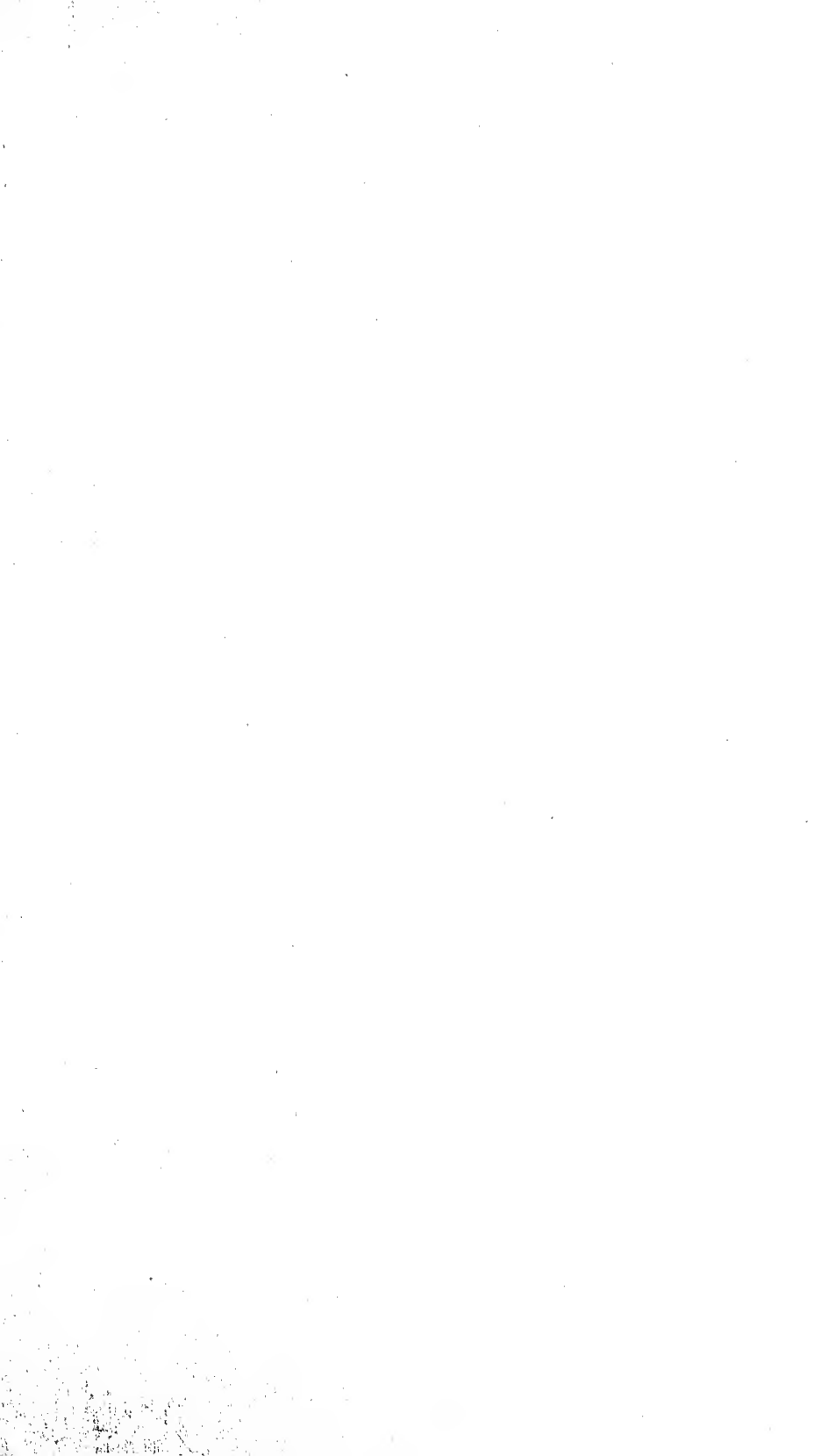
House Bill No. 27, being a bill to provide for a suitable monument over the remains of Stephen F. Austin, recently (October, 1910) removed from Brazoria County, where the body has been buried since his death, A. D. 1836, to the State cemetery in the City of Austin, is a spontaneous demand from all of Texas.

Your committee, without a dissenting voice, recommend the speedy passage of this bill.

Every patriotic impulse of the great heart of the people of Texas demands we do not delay this important recognition of the life and services of a man who made possible, by self-sacrifice, our achievements in every line of civilization.

Respectfully submitted,

STAMPS.



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